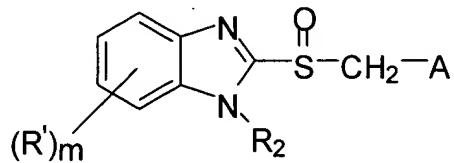


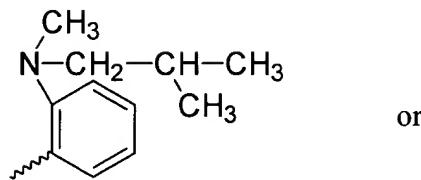
rapidly in water, made from a single aqueous or hydroalcoholic solution-suspension which comprises:

- an active ingredient of anti-ulcer activity of general formula I

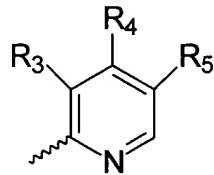


wherein:

A is:



or



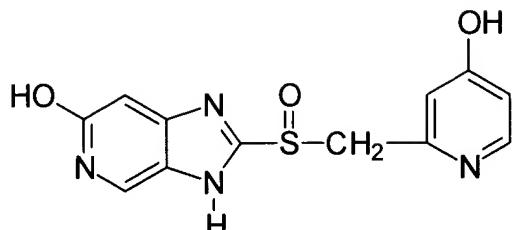
in which: R³ and R⁵ are the same or different, and may be hydrogen, alkyl, alkoxy, or alkoxyalkoxy;

R⁴ is hydrogen, alkyl, alkoxy which can optionally be fluorated, alkoxyalkoxy, or alkoxyalkoxyalkyl;

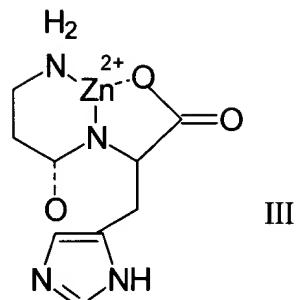
R¹ is hydrogen, alkyl, halogen, cyano, carboxy, carboalkoxy, carboalkoxyalkyl, carbamoyl, carbamoylalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, hydroxyalkyl, trifluoromethyl, acyl, carbamoyloxy, nitro, acyloxy, aryl, aryloxy, alkylthio or alkylsulphanyl;

R² is hydrogen, alkyl, acyl, carboalkoxy, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl, alkylcarbonilmethyl, alkoxycarbonilmethyl or alkylsulfonil; and, m is a whole number from 0 to 4;

or of formula II or III,



II



III

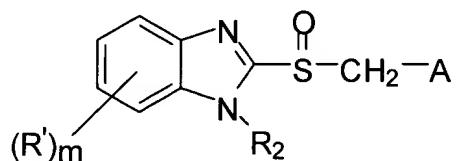
and

- at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient selected from the group which includes: a binder, an alkaline reaction compound, a surface-active agent, a filling material and a disintegrating-swelling excipient; and

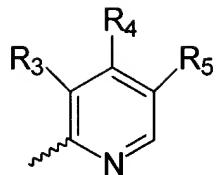
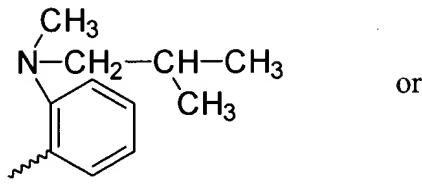
- c) a gastro-resistant outer coating on the layer of (b), wherein said gastro-resistant outer coating is made from a solution which includes:
- an enteric coating polymer; and
 - at least one excipient chosen from the group which includes: a plasticizer, a surface-active agent, a pigment and a lubricant.

34. (Amended) A process for making an oral pharmaceutical preparation comprising:

- a) coating an inert nucleus to form a substantially non-porous layer thereon by spraying on the nucleus an aqueous or hydroalcoholic suspension-solution, which comprises:
- an active ingredient of anti-ulcer activity of general formula I:



wherein A is:



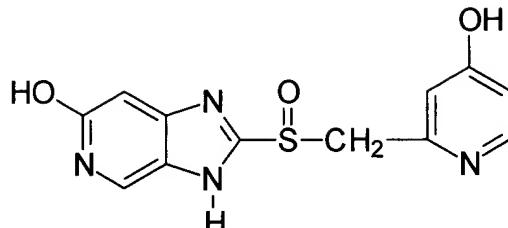
wherein R^3 and R^5 are the same or different, and may be hydrogen, alkyl, alkoxy, or alkoxyalkoxy;

D2 cont
 R^4 is hydrogen, alkyl, alkoxy which can be fluorated, alkoxyalkoxy, or optionally alkoxycycloalkyl;

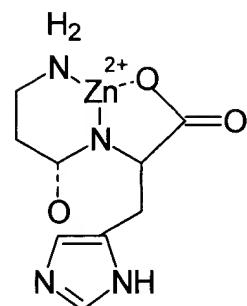
R^1 is hydrogen, alkyl, halogen, cyano, carboxy, carboalkoxy, carboalkoxyalkyl, carbamoyl, carbamoylalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, hydroxyalkyl, trifluoromethyl, acyl, carbamoyloxy, nitro, acyloxy, aryl, aryloxy, alkylthio or alkylsulphinyl;

R^2 is hydrogen, alkyl, acyl, carboalkoxy, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl, alkylcarbonilmethyl, alkoxycarbonilmethyl or alkylsulfonil; and, m is a whole number from 0 a 4;

or of general formula II or III,



II



III

and

- at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient selected from the group which includes: a binder, an alkaline reaction compound, surface-active agents, a filling material and disintegrating-swelling excipients;

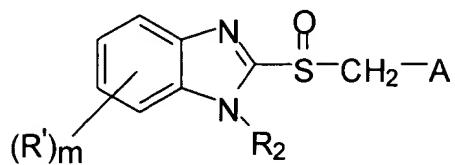
- b) drying the active layer formed during said spraying to form a charged nucleus; and
- c) coating the charged nucleus by spraying a solution which contains an enteric coating polymer with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient selected from the group comprising: a plasticizer, a surface-active agent, a pigment and a lubricant, to form an gastro-resistant external coating layer.

Add new claim 36 as follows:

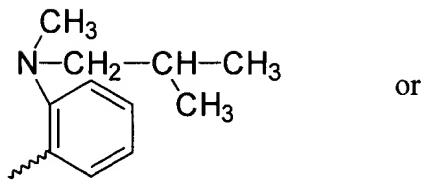
36. (Amended) A process for making an oral pharmaceutical preparation comprising:

- a) coating an inert nucleus in a fluidized bed coater to form a substantially non-porous layer thereon by spraying on the nucleus an aqueous or hydroalcoholic suspension-solution, which comprises:

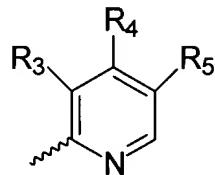
- an active ingredient of anti-ulcer activity of general formula I:



wherein A is:



or



Handwritten note: Cont'd.
wherein R³ and R⁵ are the same or different, and may be hydrogen, alkyl, alkoxy, or alkoxyalkoxy;

R⁴ is hydrogen, alkyl, alkoxy which can be fluorated, alkoxyalkoxy, or optionally alkoxyalkoxyalkyl;

R¹ is hydrogen, alkyl, halogen, cyano, carboxy, carboalkoxy, carboalkoxyalkyl, carbamoyl, carbamoylalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, hydroxyalkyl, trifluoromethyl, acyl, carbamoyloxy, nitro, acyloxy, aryl, aryloxy, alkylthio or alkylsulphinyl;

R² is hydrogen, alkyl, acyl, carboalkoxy, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, dialkylcarbamoyl, alkylcarbonilmethyl, alkoxycarbonilmethyl or alkylsulfonil; and, m is a whole number from 0 to 4;